70° 36′ N., long. 32° 35′ E., in 148 fathoms. Koren and Danielssen, when they instituted *Priapuloides*, appear to have forgotten that they had previously named the genus *Priapulopsis*.

Genus Halicryptus, Siebold, 1849.

Halicryptus spinulosus, Siebold.

1849. *Halicryptus spinulosus*, Siebold, Neue preuss. Provincialblätter, Königsberg, vol. vii. p. 184.
1859. *Halicryptus spinulosus*, Diesing, "Revision der Rhyngoden," Sitzb. d. mathem.-naturw. Cl. xxxvii. Bd. no. 21, p. 779.
1862. *Halicryptus spinulosus*, Siebold, Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool. vol. xi. p. 413.
1862. *Halicryptus spinulosus*, Ehlers, Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool. vol. xi. p. 401, pl. xxiv.
1870. *Halicryptus spinulosus*, Sänger, "The Baltic Representatives of *Gephyrea*; *Halicryptus* and *Priapulus*," Trans. Second Congress of Russian Naturalists in Moscow, p. 207 (in Russian).
1871. *Halicryptus spinulosus*, Willemoës-Suhm, Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool. vol. xxi. p. 385.
1871. *Halicryptus spinulosus*, Willemoës-Suhm, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 4, vol. viii. p. 143.
1871. *Halicryptus spinulosus*, Ehlers, Sitzungsbericht d. phys.-med. Soc. zu Erlangen, vol. iii. p. 84.
1885. *Halicryptus spinulosus*, Apel, Beitrag zur Anat. und Histol. des *Priapulus caudatus* und des *Halicryptus spinulosus*.
1885. *Halicryptus spinulosus*, Scharff, "Skin and Nervous System of *Priapulus* and *Halicryptus*," Quart. Journ. Micros. Sci. n. s. vol. xxv. p. 193, pl. xiv. figs. 3, 4, 5, 11.

Not uncommon; dug between tide-marks in Klosterelv Fiord. So far as I am aware it has not previously been found in Norway. Its localities are best given by Théel as Spitsbergen and the Baltic, where it occurs not further north than Bräviken or further south than Ystad (Théel, "Etudes sur les Géphyriens inermes des Mers de la Skandinavie, du Spitsberg et du Groënland," Bihang till K. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Handl. vol. iii. 1876, p. 24).

[To be continued.]

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

The Flora of the Presidency of Bombay. Part II. *Simarubaceæ* to *Leguminosæ* (*Papilionaceæ*). London: Taylor & Francis, 1902. 8vo. Pp. 193–408. 9*s*.—Part III. [*Leguminosæ*] *Cæsalpineæ* to *Rubiaceæ*. 1903. Pp. 409–626. Indexes, pp. 627–645. Title & Preface, pp. ix. 10*s*. By Theodore Cooke, C.I.E. &c. Published under the Authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

There is no occasion to repeat what has already been published in these columns (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 7, vol. ix. (1902) p. 75),

inasmuch as the author has continued his work on the same lines and with the same success as in his first part. It is very pleasant to record our satisfaction that, roughly speaking, about one third of this flora is now in the hands of the public, and there is every reason to suppose that it will be finished in a reasonable time from now. It is easy to see how much the author's labours have been eased by the preliminary results achieved by Sir Joseph Hooker and his co-workers in the pioneer work, the 'Flora of British India,' but it is none the less gratifying that such good use has been made of these preliminary studies by Dr. T. Cooke.

We notice a few names make their appearance here for the first time; in Part II. these are *Vitis Woodrowi*, Stapf, and *Flemingia nilgiriensis*, Wight, with *Indigofera Dalzellii*, *Eleiotis trifoliolata*, and *Phaseolus Dalzellii*, for which the author is responsible. In Part III. we have noticed only two, they being *Kalanchoe Bhidei* and *Plectronia Wightii*.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

May 27th, 1903.—Edwin Tulley Newton, Esq., F.R.S., Vice-President; in the Chair.

The following communication was read:—

'Two Toarcian Ammonites.'
By S. S. Buckman, Esq., F.G.S.

Two ammonites, belonging to the family Hildoceratidæ, found by members of the Cotteswold Naturalists' Field-Club, are described and named. The allies of both species have been figured in the 'Monograph of Inferior-Oolite Ammonites.' One is near to *Denckmannia torquata*, but the degenerative change begins at an earlier age, and it soon shows marked decline of ornament of which that species gives little information. Its date of existence is probably hemera *Variabilis*. The other is a platygyral costate degenerative of *Chartonia binodata*; the inner whorls should be the morphic representations of that species, the outer whorls show a costate stage which is the general rule of decline from a tuberculate stage. Notes are given explaining the technical terms employed.